WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An inverter driver comprising:

an inverter circuit including a first switch and a second switch, for inverting DC components into AC components in response to a switching operation by the first and second switches to drive a load;

a control signal supply that outputs a first voltage corresponding to a voltage caused by sensing the current flowing to the load, and that outputs a second voltage, wherein a third voltage is generated by multiplying the first voltage by a predetermined gain;

a frequency controller including a capacitor and an oscillator having a first end coupled to the capacitor, that controls a first current charged in/discharged from the capacitor through the first end of the oscillator in response to the first voltage to control the frequency of the oscillator; and

a duty controller that compares the third voltage and a fourth voltage charged in the capacitor, and controls the duty of the first and second switches in response to comparison results.

2. The inverter driver of claim 1, wherein the frequency controller comprises:

a subtractor that subtracts a first reference voltage from the first voltage and outputs a fifth voltage;

a first resistor having one end coupled to a second end of the oscillator, and another end coupled to the fifth voltage; and

a second resistor coupled between the second end of the oscillator and a sixth voltage,

wherein the current flowing to the first end of the oscillator is the same as the current flowing to the second end of the oscillator.

3. The inverter driver of claim 2, wherein in the frequency controller, a second current flowing to the first resistor varies according to the fifth voltage, a third current flowing to the second resistor is constant, and the first current charged in/discharged from the capacitor corresponds to the difference between the second and

third currents.

4. The inverter driver of claim 2, wherein the subtractor is a diode coupled to the first voltage and one end of the first resistor.

5. The inverter driver of claim 4, wherein the diode is a Zener diode having the first reference voltage as a breakdown voltage.

6. The inverter driver of claim 2, wherein the sixth voltage is a ground voltage.

7. The inverter driver of claim 1, wherein the frequency controller comprises:

a first resistor coupled between the first and fifth voltages;

a first current mirror having a first end coupled to one end of the first resistor, for outputting a current identical with a second current flowing to the first resistor to a second end;

a second resistor coupled between the second end of the first current mirror and the sixth voltage; and

a second current mirror having a first end coupled to one end of the second resistor, and a second end coupled to the second end of the oscillator, for supplying the current identical with the first current flowing to the first end to the second end of the oscillator through the second end,

wherein the currents flowing to the first and second ends of the oscillator are the same.

8. The inverter driver of claim 7, wherein a second current flowing to the first resistor varies according to the fifth voltage, a third current flowing to the second resistor is constant, and the first current flowing to the first end of the second current mirror corresponds to the difference between the second and third currents.

9. The inverter driver of claim 8, comprising an OP amp having a first input end coupled to the first voltage, a second input end coupled to one end of the first resistor,

and an output end coupled to a third end of the first current mirror.

10. The inverter driver of claim 8, wherein the fifth and sixth voltages are the ground voltage.

11. The inverter driver of claim 1, wherein the control signal supply comprises:

a comparator for comparing a voltage generated by sensing the current flowing to the load with the first reference voltage, and outputting the first voltage;

first and second resistors coupled in series between the input voltage and ground;

a subtractor for subtracting a voltage at a node between the first and second resistors from a second reference voltage, and outputting the second voltage; and

a multiplier for multiplying the first voltage output from the comparator and the second voltage output from the subtractor by a predetermined gain, and outputting the third voltage.

12. The inverter driver of claim 1, wherein the duty controller comprises:

a comparator for comparing the third voltage output from the control signal supply with the fourth voltage charged in the capacitor of the frequency controller;

a latch circuit for respectively receiving signals from the comparator and clock signals from the oscillator of the frequency controller through first and second input ends, and outputting On/Off signals according to input signals;

a logic operator for respectively receiving output signals from the latch circuit and clock signals from the oscillator through first and second input ends, executing a logic operation based on the received signals, and outputting logic operation results to first and second output ends;

a first gate driver for controlling a switching operation of the first switch of the inverter circuit on the basis of signals output from the first output end of the logic operator; and

a second gate driver for controlling a switching operation of the second switch of the inverter circuit on the basis of signals output from the second output end of the logic operator.

13. The inverter driver of claim 1, wherein the load is a lamp of an LCD (liquid crystal display) light.

14. A driving method of an inverter driver comprising an inverter circuit including a first switch and a second switch, for inverting DC components into AC components in response to a switching operation by the first and second switches to drive a load; a control signal supply for outputting a first voltage corresponding to a voltage caused by sensing the current flowing to the load, and outputting a second voltage as well as a third voltage generated by multiplying the first voltage by a predetermined gain; and a frequency controller including a capacitor and an oscillator having a first end coupled to the capacitor, the method comprising:

(a) controlling a first current charged in/discharged from the capacitor through the first end of the oscillator in response to the first voltage to control the frequency of the oscillator; and

(b) comparing the third voltage with a fourth voltage charged in the capacitor, and controlling the duty of the first and second switches in response to comparison results.

15. The driving method of claim 14, wherein the frequency controller comprises:

a first resistor having one end coupled to a second end of the oscillator, and another end coupled to the first voltage; and

a second resistor coupled between the second end of the oscillator and a sixth voltage, and

(a) comprises changing a second current flowing to the first resistor according to the first voltage, maintaining a third current flowing to the second resistor, and charging in/discharging from the first current corresponding to the difference between the second and third currents to control the frequency of the voltage at the capacitor.

16. The driving method of claim 15, wherein the frequency of the voltage at the capacitor is the maximum when the first current is the maximum.

17. The driving method of claim 16, wherein the second current value is 0

when the frequency is the maximum.

18. The driving method of claim 17, wherein the frequency controller further comprises a subtractor for subtracting a first reference voltage from the first voltage, outputting a fifth voltage, and supplying the fifth voltage to one end of the first resistor.

19. The driving method of claim 18, wherein the subtractor is a Zener diode having the reference voltage as a breakdown voltage.

20. The driving method of claim 14, wherein (a) comprises setting the minimum frequency at the capacitor to be greater than a resonance frequency of the inverter circuit.

21. The driving method of claim 14, wherein the duty control in (b) is performed when the frequency of the voltage at the capacitor reaches the maximum frequency.